



National Aerospace Initiative

Dr. Ron Sega

Director, Defense Research & Engineering

NATIONAL AEROSPACE INITIATIVE



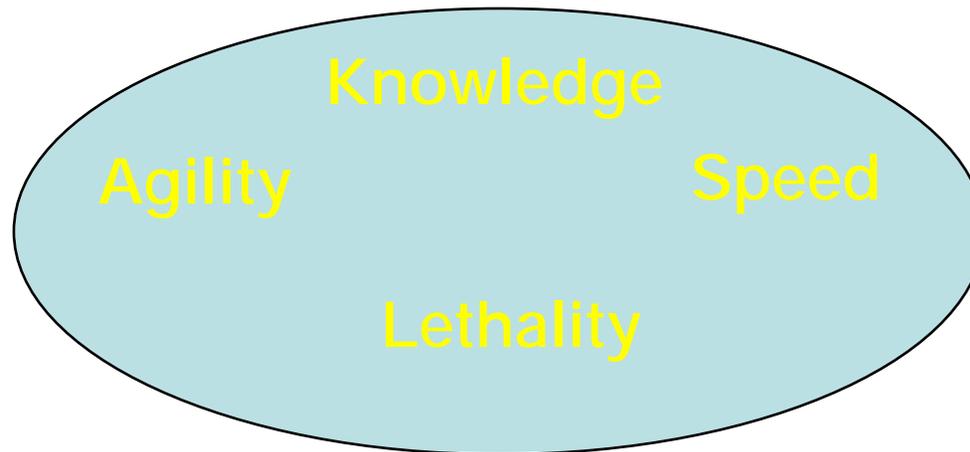
Agenda

- Background – Transformation
- The National Aerospace Initiative (NAI) Overview
- NAI – High Speed / Hypersonics
- NAI – Space Access
- NAI – Space Technology
- Conclusion



Transformation Technology Initiative

- Transformation Attributes



- Transformation Technology Initiatives

- National Aerospace Initiative
- Surveillance and Knowledge Systems
- Energy and Power Technologies

NATIONAL AEROSPACE INITIATIVE

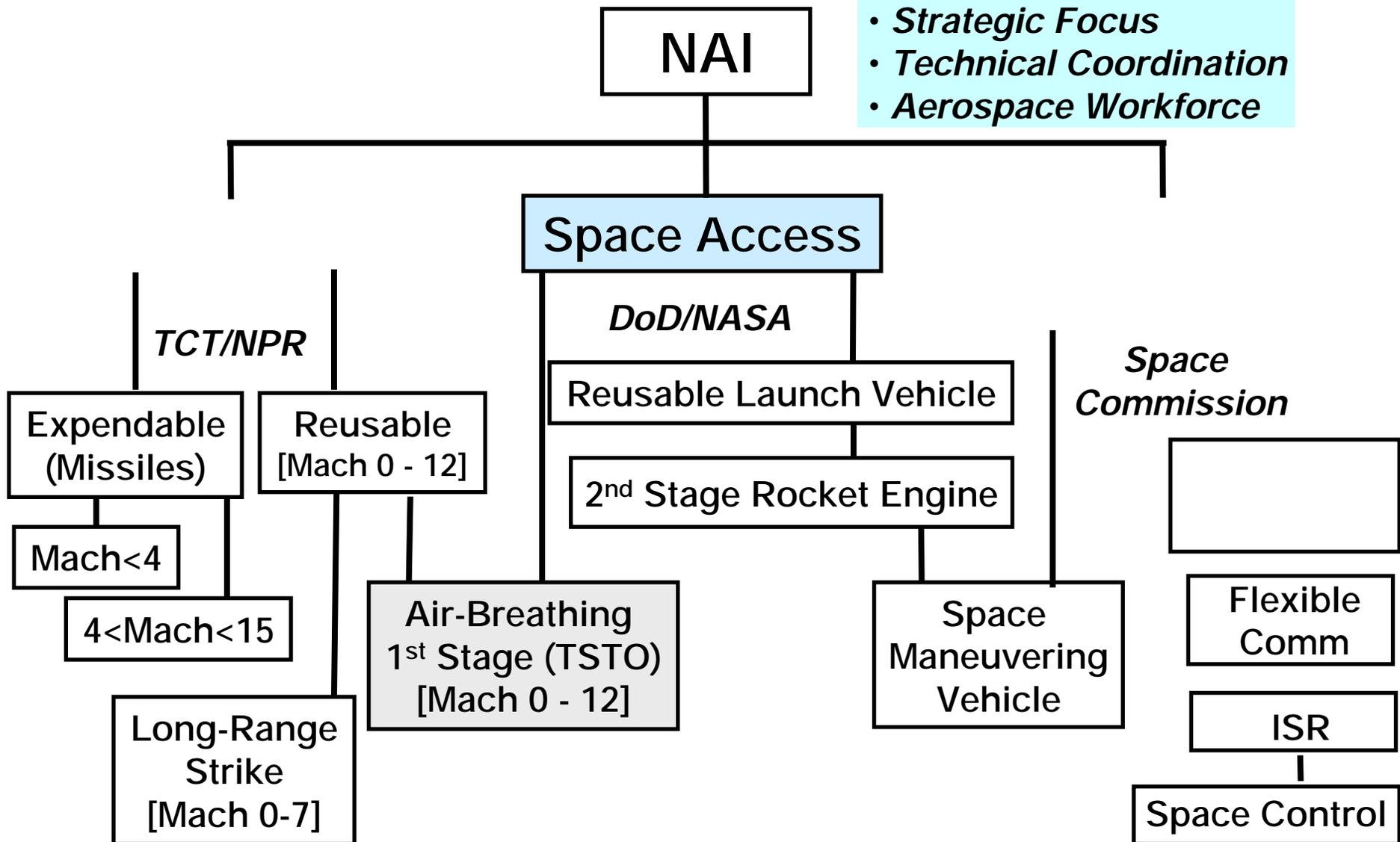


Technology Planning Questions

- What Are You Trying to do?
 - Goals: Challenging, Achievable, & Measurable
- By When?
 - Pace: Users, Industry, & Other Advocates
- What Difference Will it Make?
 - Payoffs: Military/Commercial Capability
- What Makes You Think You Can do it?
 - Technical: "GOTChA" Process
 - Financial: Roadmaps vs. Budgets

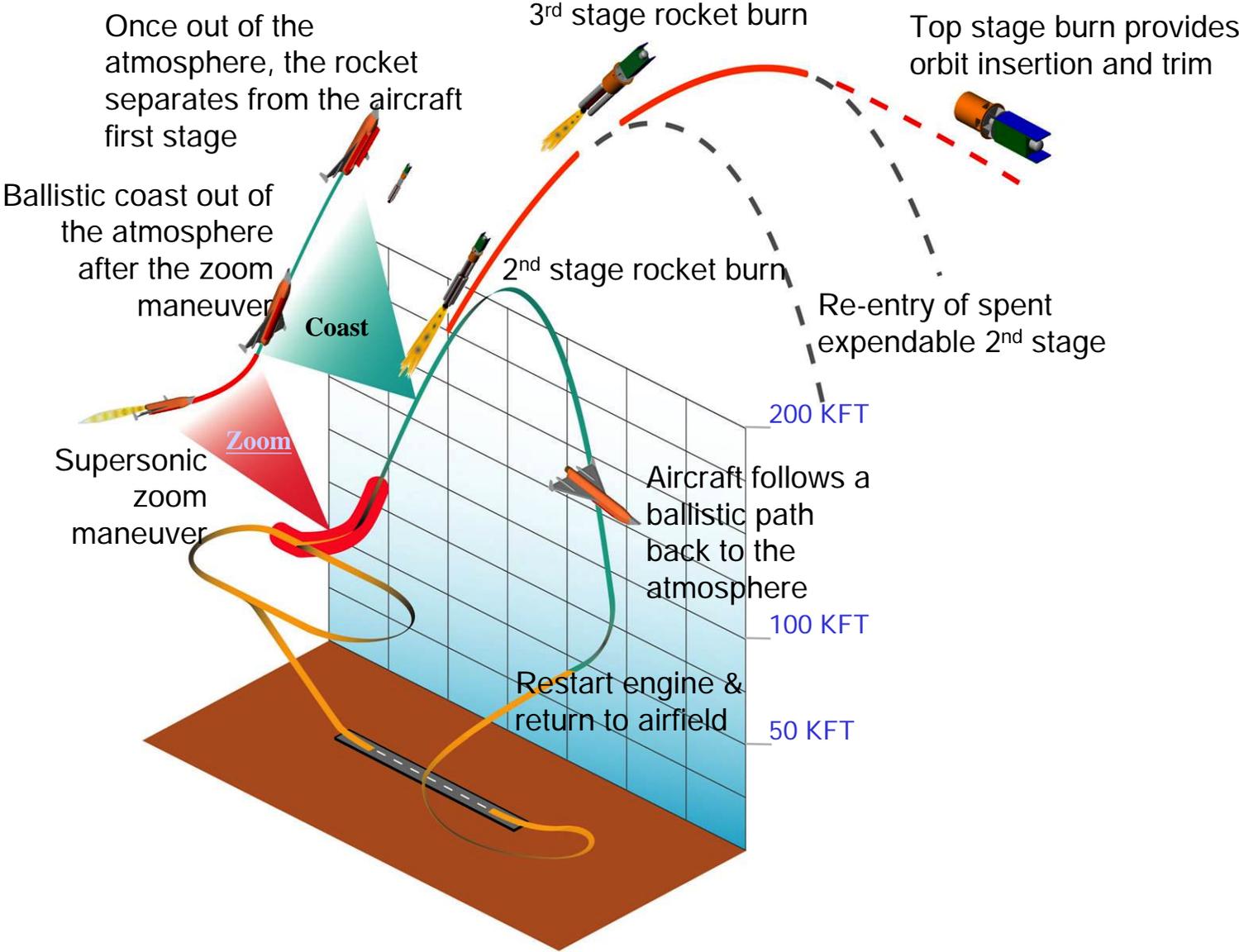
National Aerospace Initiative

-- Technology Framework --



DARPA RASCAL PROGRAM

-- High Speed / Hypersonics --



NATIONAL AEROSPACE INITIATIVE

-- *International Perspective* --



- Foreign Experience / Expertise Growing
 - Excellent Ground Test Facilities
 - Long-Term Commitment for Aerospace Investment
 - Examples of Hypersonic R&D
 - China – (TAD 2015) Hypersonic Aircraft Dev Mach 5
 - France – 1999 Scramjet Ground Demo Mach 6 – 7.5
 - Germany – 2002 Air Defense Flight Demo Mach 6.5
 - India – 2002 Cruise Missile Flight Demo Mach 2.0-3.0
 - Russia – 1991 Scramjet Flight Demo Mach 6
 - Australia – 2002 Scramjet Flight Demo Mach 7.6
- Serious Threat to Current U.S. Systems by End of Decade
 - Strategic/Tactical Standoff Capability Threatened
 - Aircraft Survivability Threatened
- U.S. Government / Industry Aerospace Knowledge Base is Eroding
- National Aerospace Initiative is Needed to Sustain American Aerospace Leadership

NATIONAL AEROSPACE INITIATIVE



NAI

- *Strategic Focus*
- *Technical Coordination*
- *Aerospace Workforce*

Space Access

DoD/NASA

Reusable Launch Vehicle

2nd Stage Rocket Engine

Space Commission

Expendable (Missiles)

Reusable [Mach 0 - 12]

Mach < 4

4 < Mach < 15

Long-Range Strike [Mach 0-7]

Air-Breathing 1st Stage (TSTO) [Mach 0 - 12]

Space Maneuvering Vehicle

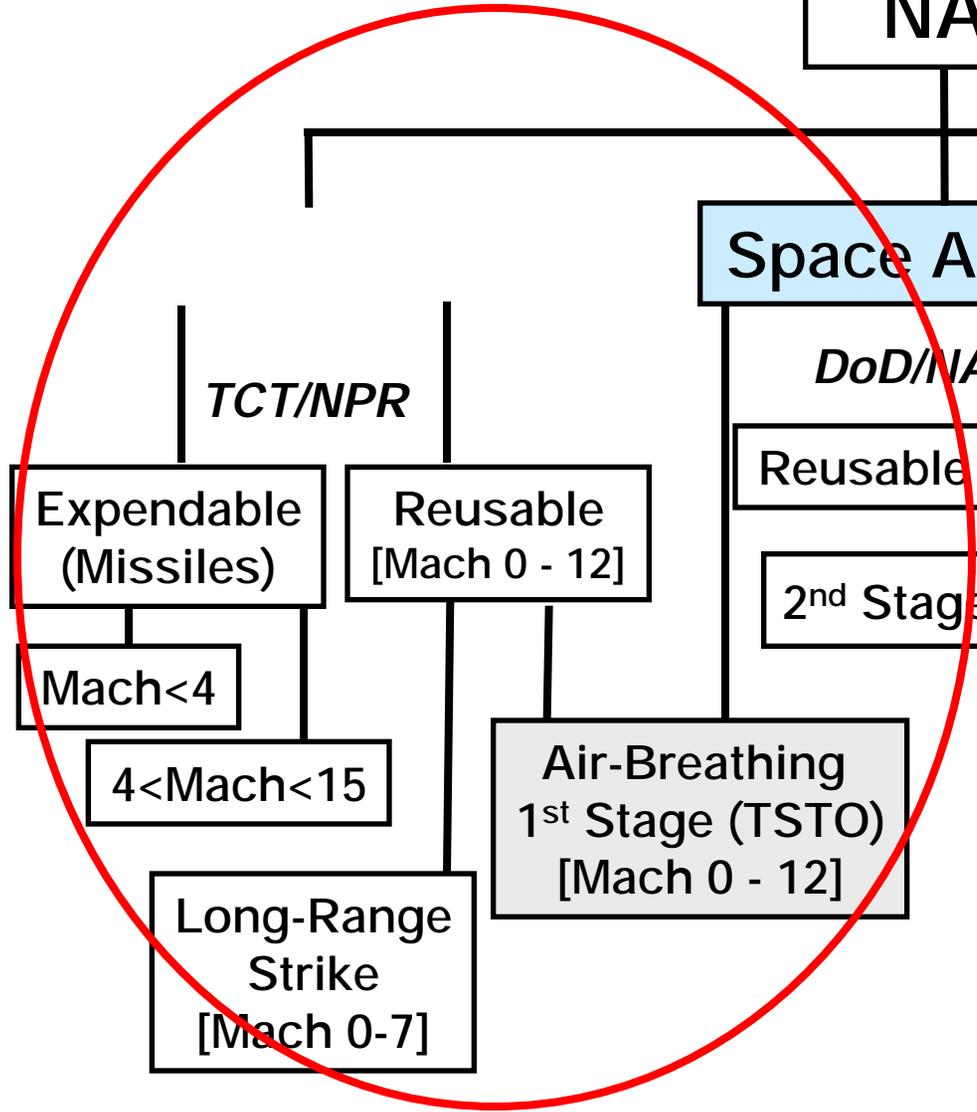
[Empty Box]

Flexible Comm

ISR

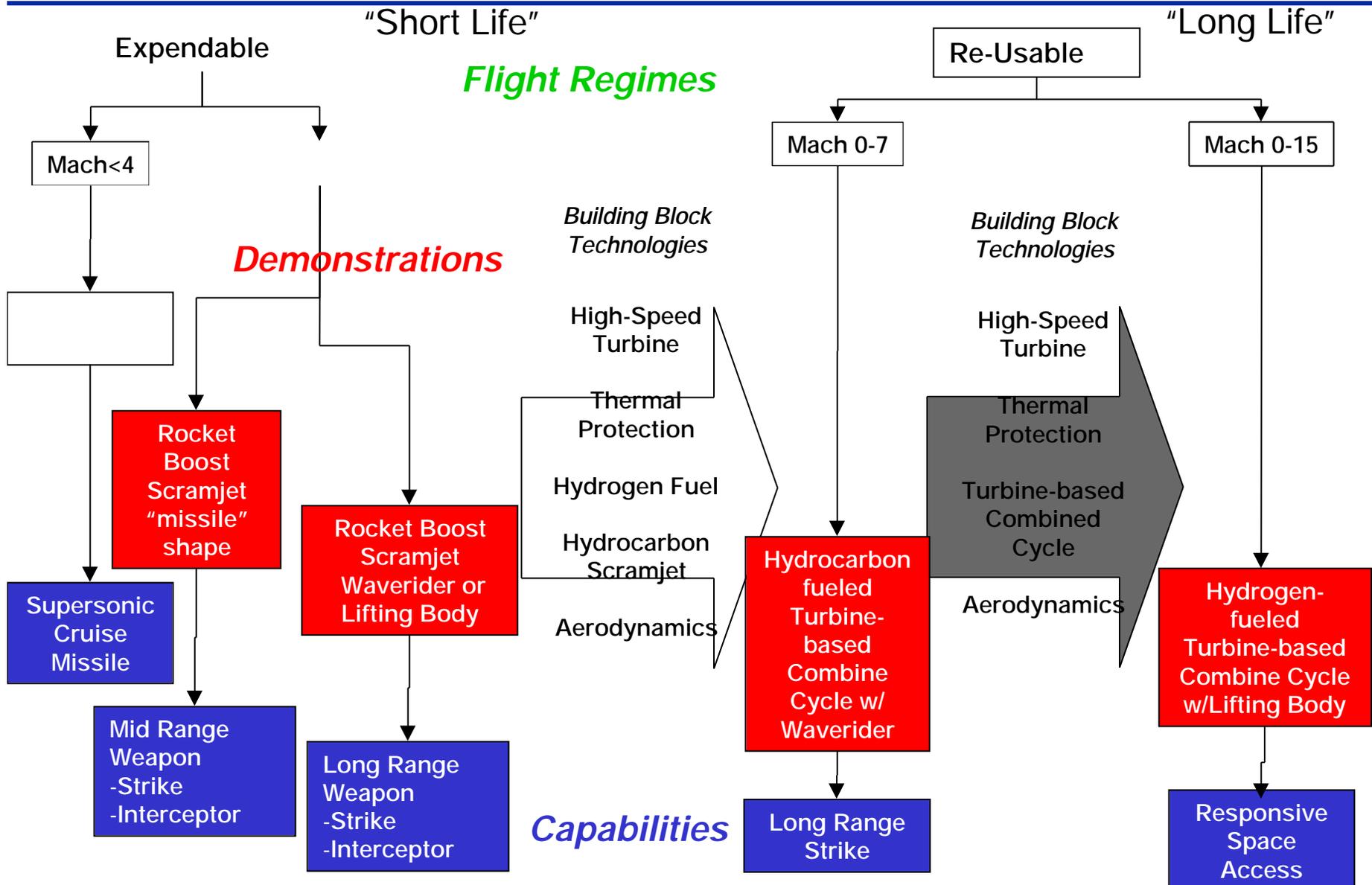
Space Control

TCT/NPR



Technology Development Approach

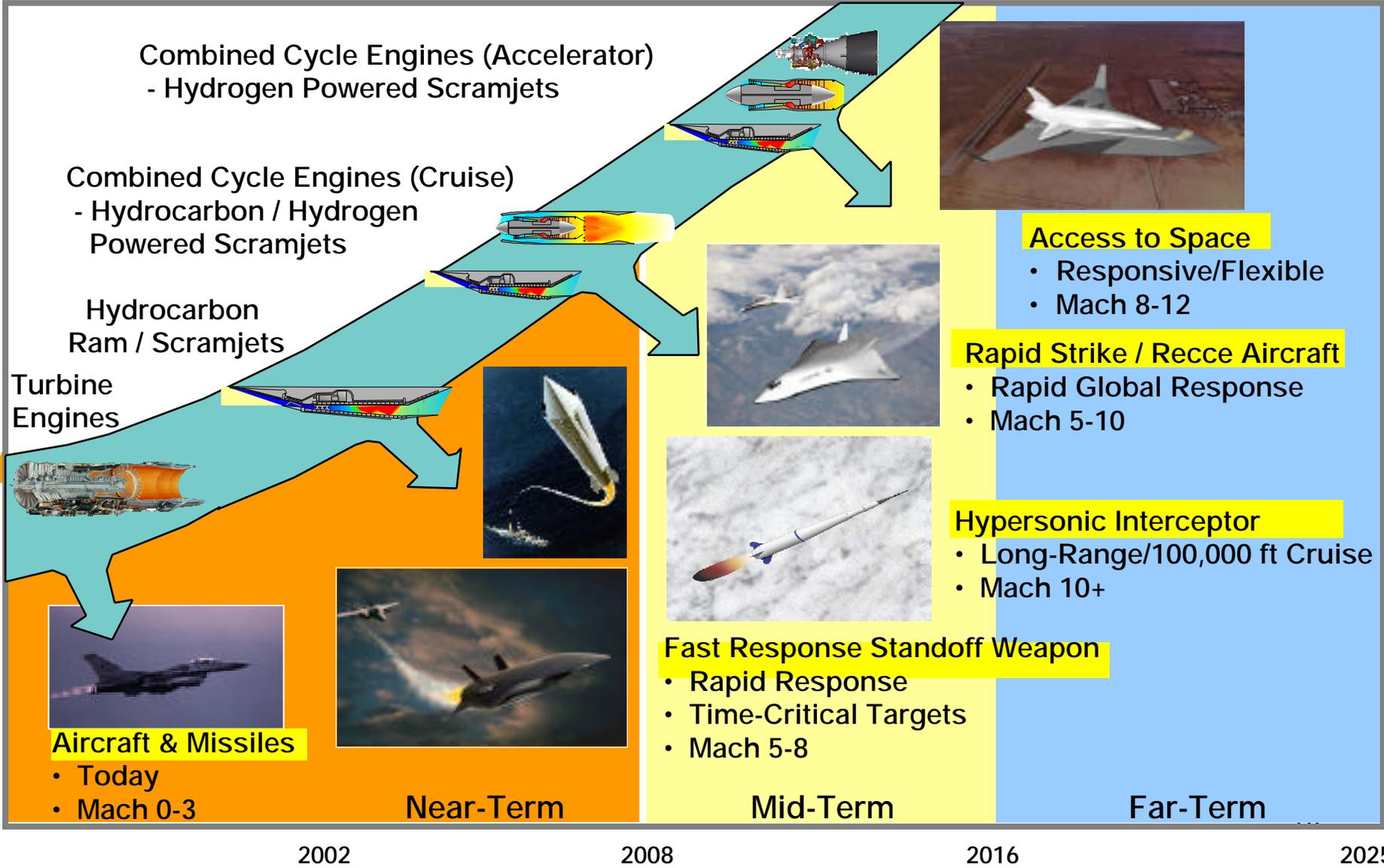
-- High Speed / Hypersonics --





NAI High Speed / Hypersonics Options

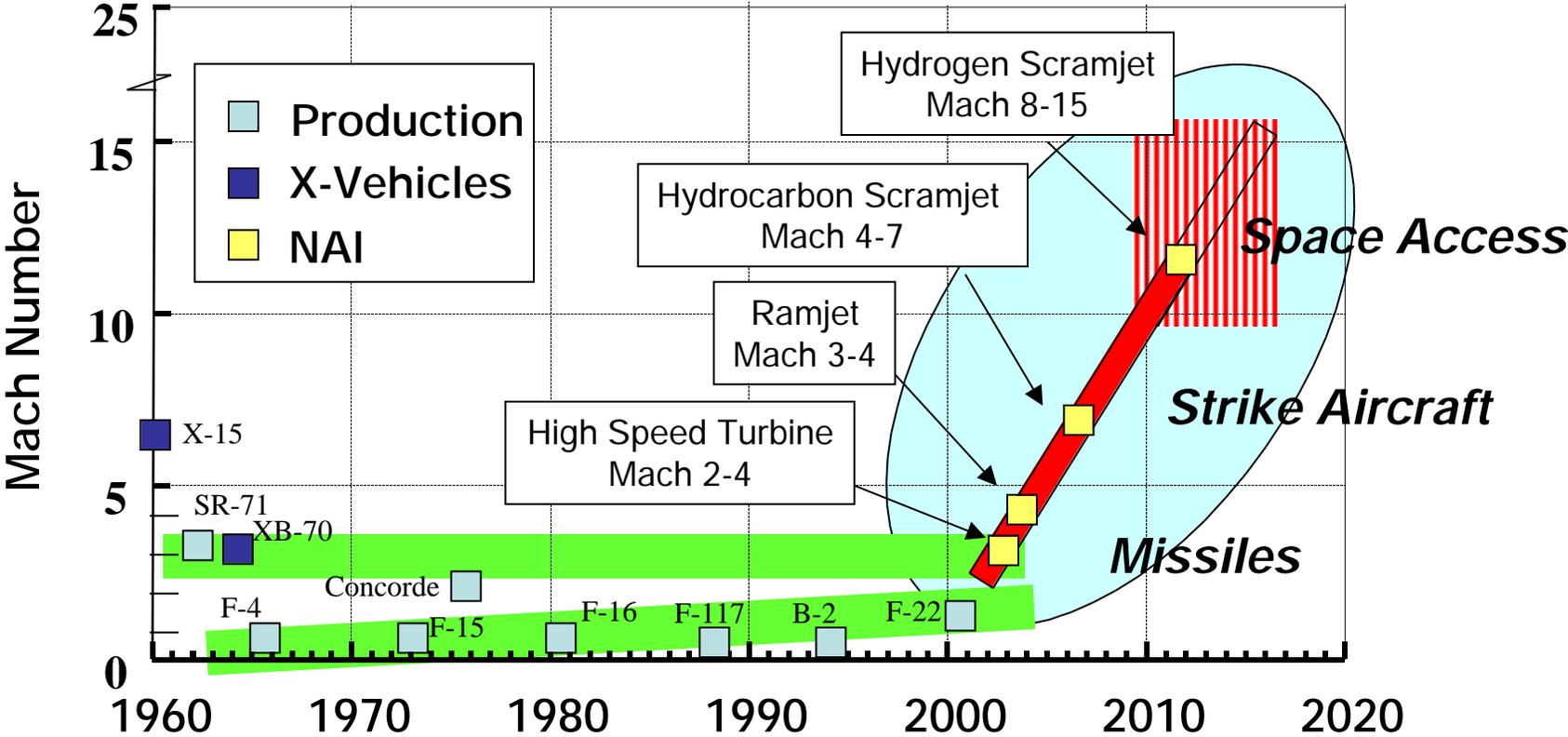
-- Engine Combinations / Capability Off-Ramps --



NATIONAL AEROSPACE INITIATIVE



Mach Number per Year to 2012



DARPA/Navy Scramjet R&D



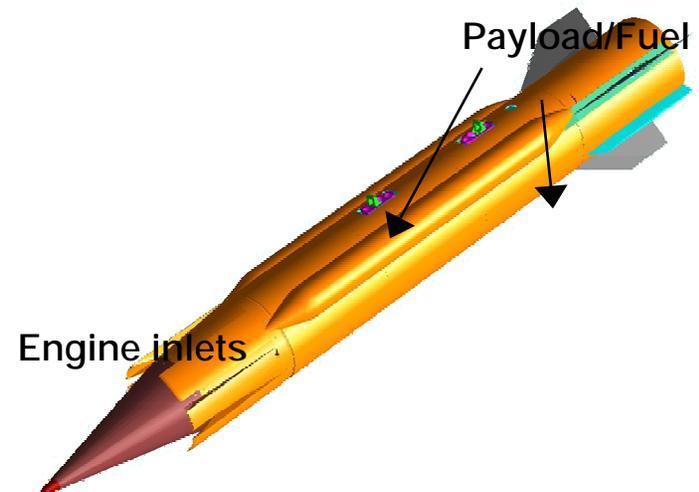
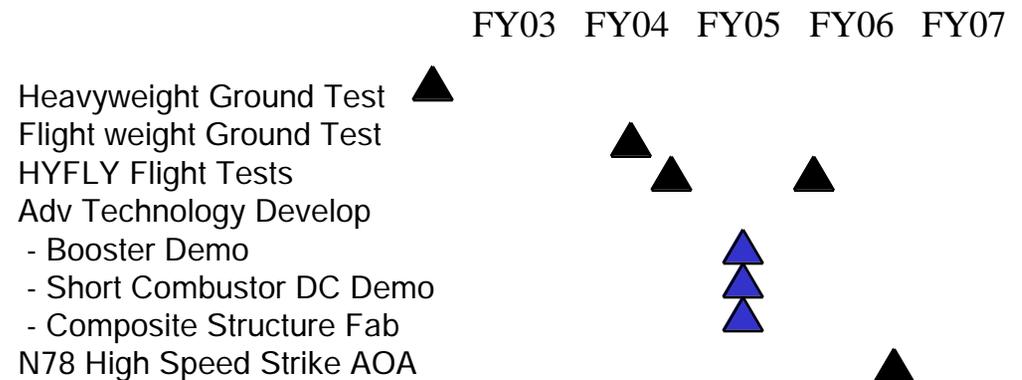
Hypersonic Flight Demonstration Program (HYFLY)



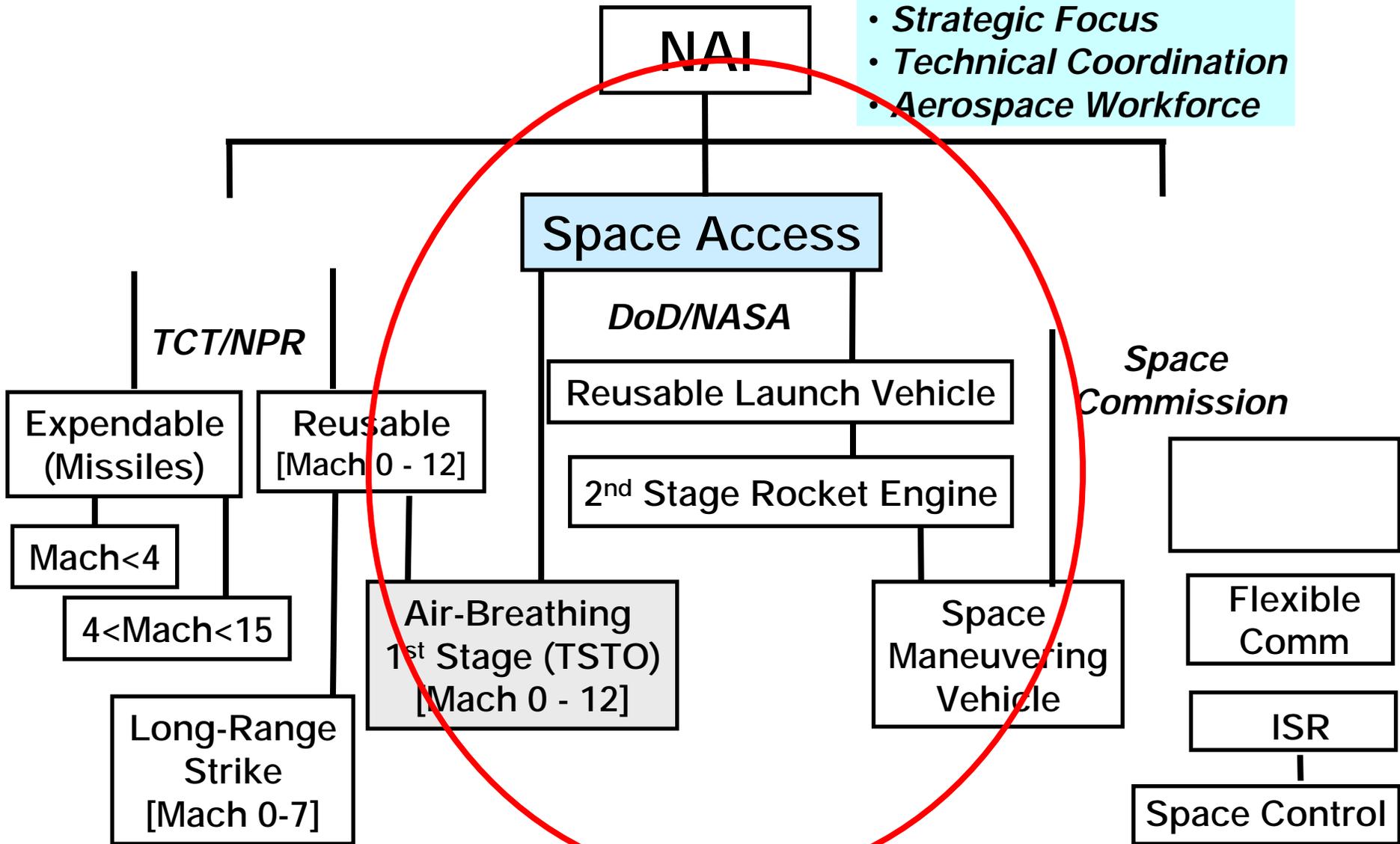
Successful Ground Test - May 30, 2002

HYFLY Weapon Characteristics

- 2150 lb Launch Weight, Length 183"
- 250 lb Penetrator
 - F/A 18 E/F Compatible 400 Nmi Flyout
 - VLS Compatible - 600 Nmi Flyout



NATIONAL AEROSPACE INITIATIVE





NAI Space Access

-- System Payoffs/Requirements --



BASELINE
Shuttle,
DC-X, X-33, SLI

Phase I - 2008

- Sustained 7 Day Turn
- 250 Sortie Airframe
- 100 Sortie Propulsion & Systems
- Marginal Sortie Cost \$10M
- Reliable (1/1,000 loss rate)
- Weather Sensitive (Cat 1)
- Low Weight (DMF) – SOA
- 8% Payload Fraction

Near Term

Phase II - 2015

- Sustained 1 Day Turn
- 500 Sortie Airframe
- 250 Sortie Propulsion & Systems
- Marginal Sortie Cost \$5M
- Reliable (1/2,000 Sorties)
- Weather Tolerant (Cat 2)
- Reduced Weight (DMF) – 10%
- 16% Payload Fraction (2X)

Mid Term

Phase III - 2025

- Sustained 12 Hr Turn
- 1,000 Sortie Airframe
- 500 Sortie Propulsion & Systems
- Marginal Sortie Cost \$1M
- Reliable (1/5,000 Sorties)
- Most Weather (Cat 3)
- Reduced Weight (DMF) – 15%
- 24% Payload Fraction (3X)

Far Term

2000

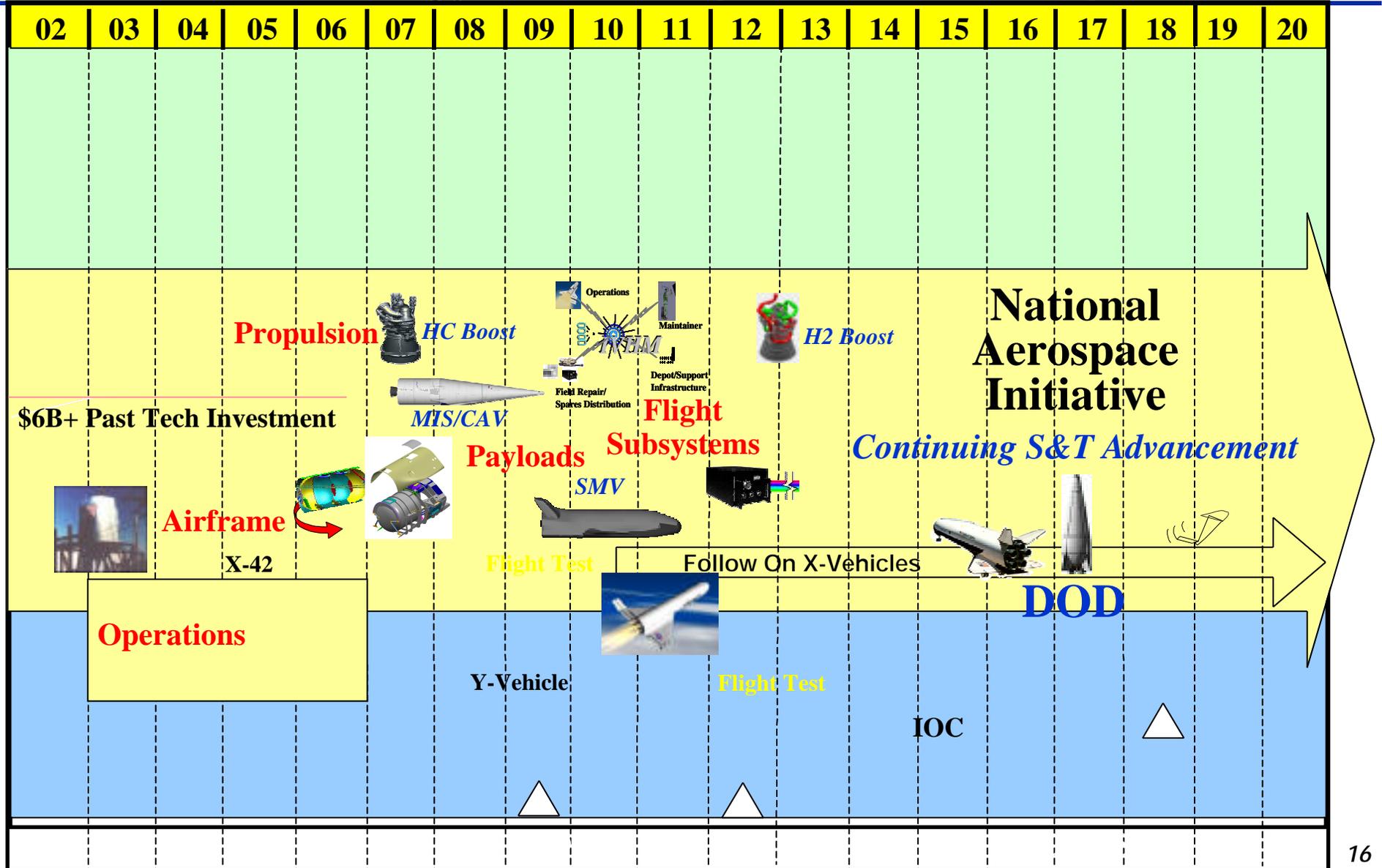
2008

2016

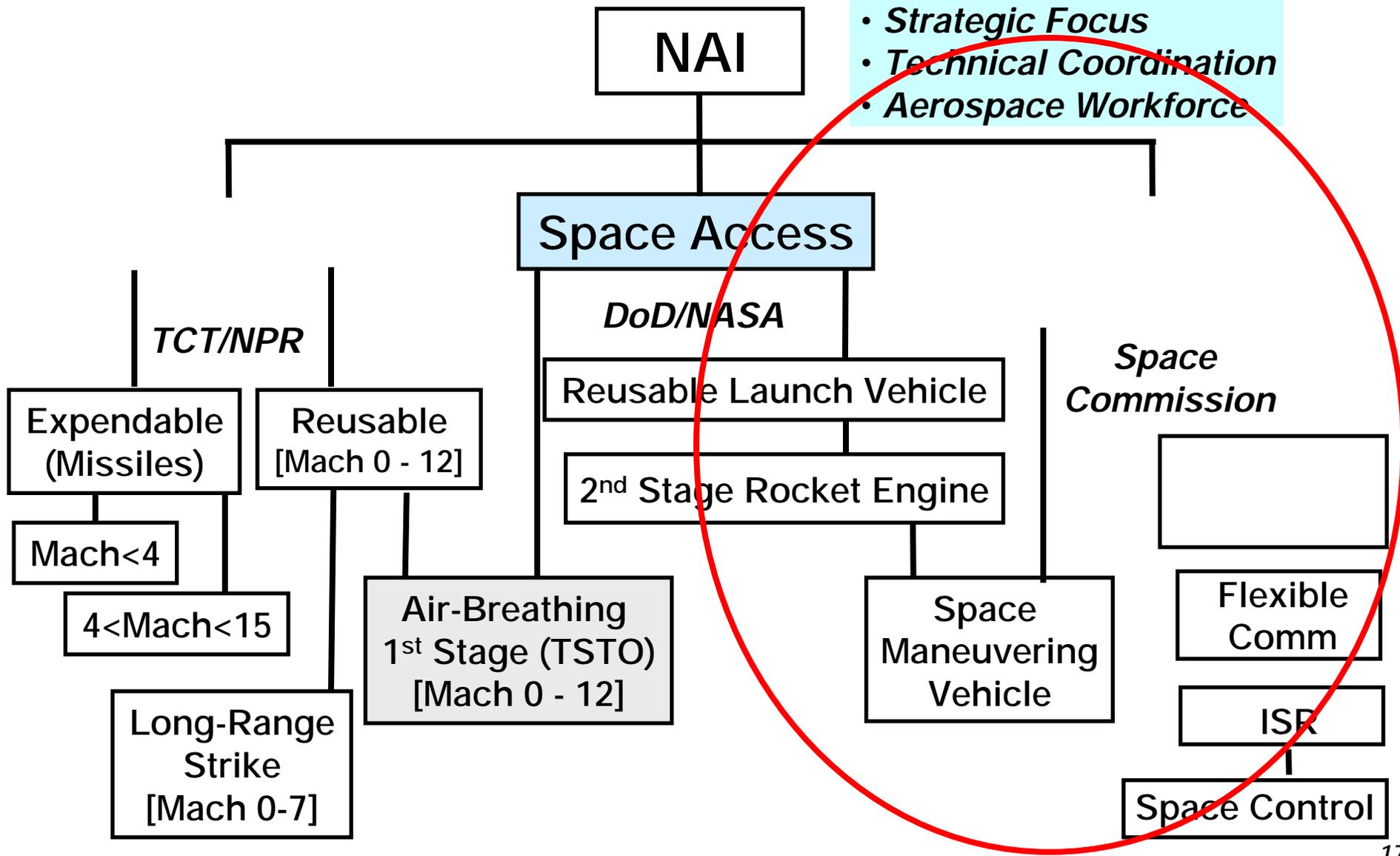
2025

NAI Space Access

-- Technology & Development Roadmap --



NATIONAL AEROSPACE INITIATIVE



Technology Development Approach

-- *Space Technology* --



- **Space Control:**

Space Situational Awareness and Ability to Defend Space Systems

- **Responsive Payloads:**

Quick response deployment and employment of space capabilities

- **Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance:**

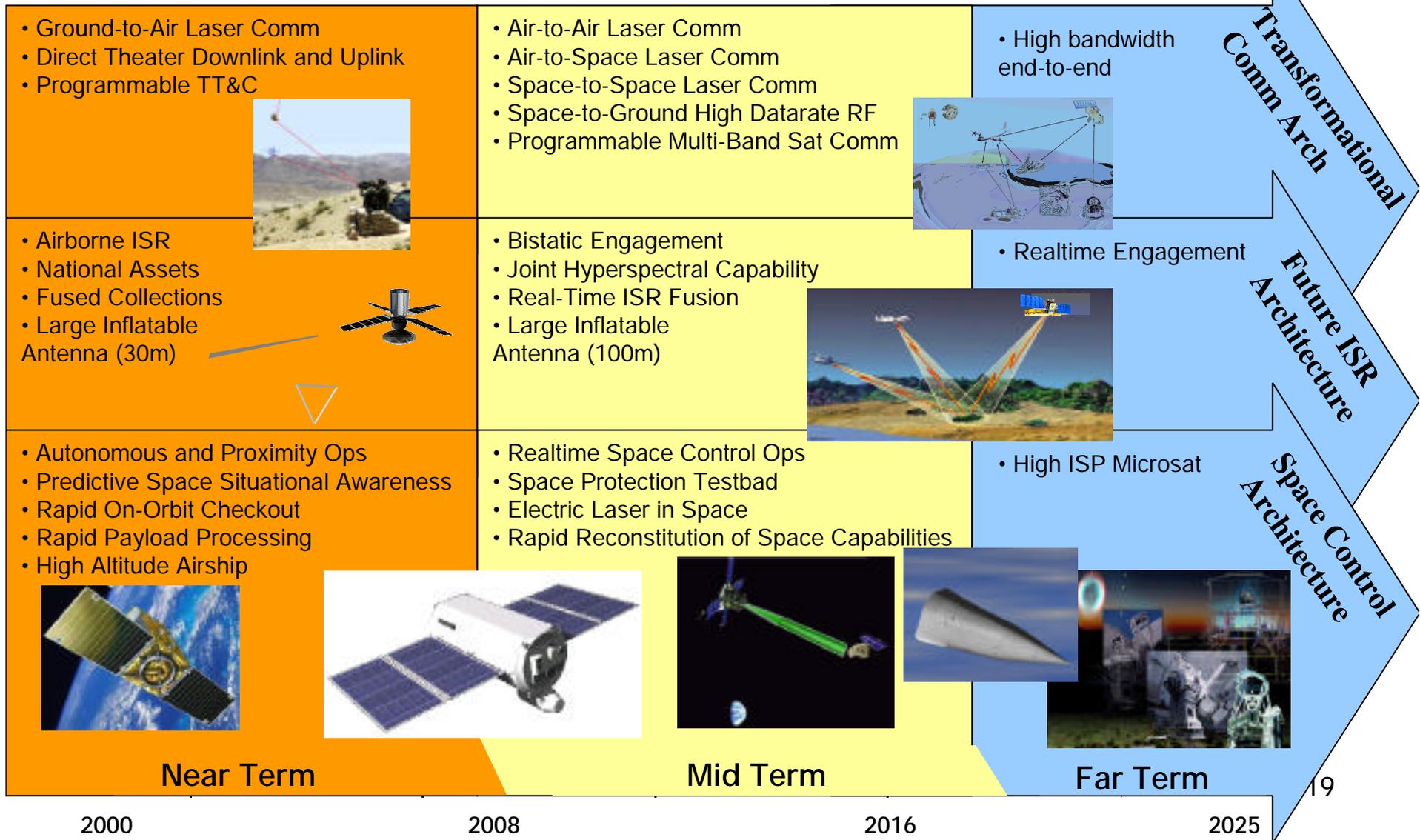
Persistent, Global Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance for the Warfighter

- **Flexible Communications:**

Deliver the right information to the right place at the right time

NAI Space Technology Goals

-- Responsive Payload Emphasis --

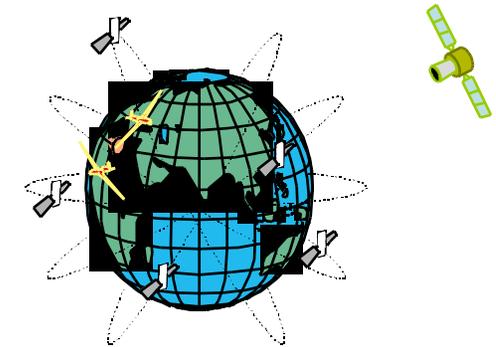
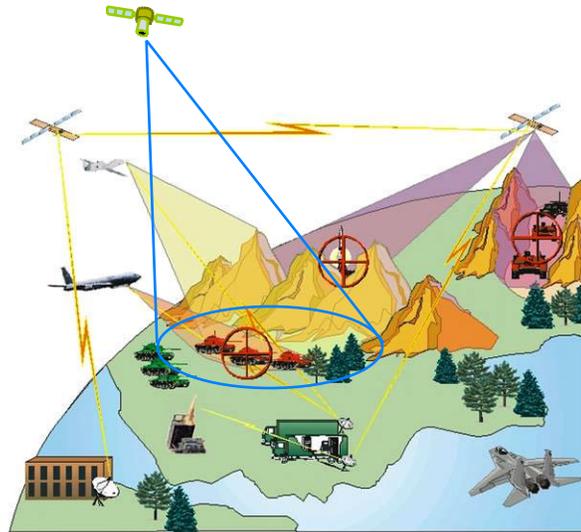
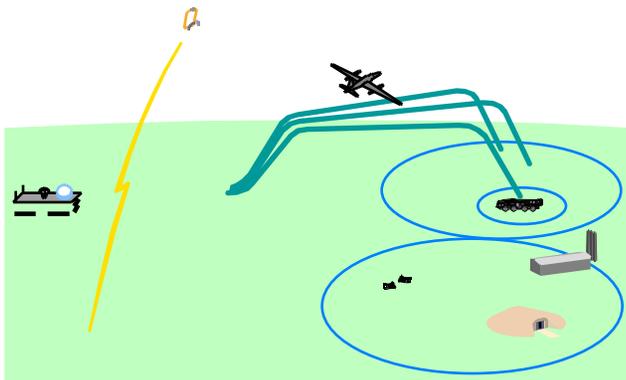


NAI Space Technology

-- *Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance* --



Transformation:
Persistent, Global ISR
for the Warfighter



National Aerospace Initiative

-- Conclusion --



- Advancing U.S. Aerospace Capabilities is Critical for National Security, Civil, and Commercial Sectors
- Space Architecture Options Would Increase if Access to Space was Responsive, Flexible, and Affordable
- Leap-Ahead Technologies are Developed for High Speed Strike, Space Access, and Space Missions
 - Emphasis on Rapidly Advancing Technology, Flight Tests, and Technology Demonstrations
 - Stair Step Approach Provides “Off-Ramps” for Fielding Systems
- NAI is an Integrated, National Approach to Sustain American Leadership in Aerospace